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World Politics"; Dr. Kan-Ichi Asakawa of Yale read an able paper on "Japanese Relations with China," in which he endeavored to show that Japan in her recent policies had conserved the principle of the "open door"; Willard Straight, the Consul General at Mukden, sent a paper to be read on "The Real Situation in Manchuria"; Dr. Headland and Mr. Holcombe spoke again on the political relations of China with the West, and Consul General Wilder made an address. One of the distinguished visitors of the day was Prof. Borden P. Bowne of Boston University, who has traveled and lectured in the Orient, and believes it a fruitful subject for study. The principal guest of the week was Hon. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, lately appointed our ambassador to China. Mr. Crane comes to his duties with a valuable experience in travel in foreign lands, and a sympathetic interest in China. The impression is general that in making him our representative there the President has made a wise choice. As to the President's own policy in China, it was felt that his Shanghai speech, which was full of the thought of free industrial development for that country, was its best expression, and that in any event he would fully meet his great opportunity to serve the best interests both of this country and the Orient.

The Peace Society of the City of New York.

Notes of the Summer's Work.

BY WILLIAM H. SHORT, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.

The work of the Society during the summer has been mostly confined to seconding in this country the valuable service which Mr. Carnegie has rendered the cause of peace in foreign countries by a wide circulation of several documents dealing with the present aspect of militarism. The first of these documents was entitled "The Path to Peace," and was a reprint of a letter written by Mr. Carnegie to the *London Times*; the "Supplement" was likewise a reprint from the *London Times* and *Westminster Gazette*; the third, "Armaments and Their Results," was written solely for the purpose of propaganda. This paper of Mr. Carnegie is published in full on another page of this issue. In England copies of each of these were sent by Mr. Carnegie's direction to each member of His Majesty's cabinet, each member of the House of Lords, each member of the House of Commons, bishops and leading ministers of all denominations, public libraries, ambassadors, editors of newspapers, representatives of foreign newspapers in London, chancellors and professors of universities, lords of the admiralty, war office officials and prominent men in public life. In this country, to the President and the Cabinet at Washington, members of Congress, embassies and legations, public officials in the different states and prominent men, college presidents, prominent educators, leading financiers in New York, officers of the navy, army officers above the grade of captain, bishops and leading ministers of the various religious denominations, the press, Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade and libraries.

The National German-American Alliance, which has a following of one and one-half million citizens, at its last convention in New York two years ago, declared its adherence to the principles of the peace movement, and formed a committee for peace propaganda. This com-

mittee met and drew up plans of procedure, which came to naught because of lack of knowledge of the facts of the peace movement even among some members of the committee. It therefore seems highly desirable to have a strong representative of the peace movement at the next National Convention, which is to meet in Cincinnati from October 2 to 7. Systematic instruction along the lines of international peace is proposed, concerted action in regard to German-American arbitration is to be taken up again, etc. Energetic work at the convention is necessary to develop the work so auspiciously begun; otherwise, there is danger that the matter will rest with the resolutions passed. At a special meeting of the executive committee on September 20 an appropriation of fifty dollars was voted, to be added to an equal amount from the German-American Peace Society, to cover the traveling expenses of a delegate from their society to represent the cause of peace at this convention. Dr. Ernst Richard of Columbia University has been chosen as delegate, and much gratification has been expressed that so well-informed, able and eloquent a representative is to present the subject.

New Books.

THE LAWS OF WAR ON LAND. (Written and unwritten.) By Thomas Erskine Holland, K. C. Oxford at the Clarendon Press. 1908. Cloth, 149 pages.

Dr. Thomas Erskine Holland, professor of International Law at Oxford, author of a celebrated work on "Jurisprudence," as well as several books on international law and diplomacy, etc., has brought together here in a small compass, but with much scholarly labor, a statement of the written and unwritten laws of land warfare with brief comments on them. The written laws, that is, those made by the Hague Conferences, are printed in heavy, the unwritten, or those that are as yet but custom, are put in ordinary type; but both kinds of law are numbered continuously from one to one hundred and forty, and are classified in a compact and coherent body that properly entitles them to be called "Professor Holland's Code of War." In an appendix may be found historical notes by the author on the instructions issued by various national governments to their troops with regard to the rules to be observed in civilized warfare.

Professor Holland's book is the work of an expert, and therefore is more useful to the specialist than to the general reader, unless the reader happens to be curious to study a very technical subject. It ought to be invaluable to the preliminary committee of the third Hague Conference, but long before that committee meets it will have a value to instructors in international law who need its help in interpreting to their classes the meaning of the Hague regulations on war and neutrality. Great improvements have been made in the laws relating to the treatment of wounded soldiers, prisoners, non-combatants and private property, in land warfare, especially since Lieber's "Instructions" were issued to the United States army in 1863, and the Red Cross rules were adopted in 1864; but much yet remains to be done in this department of international reform.

This reform does not, of course, compare in importance commissions of inquiry, which seek to prevent war altogether, but so long as war remains, is by no means to

with that of preventive measures like arbitration and be despised, as everything done to remove the preventable horrors and cruelties attendant upon war is something done for the advancement of humanity. The claim of "military necessity" is one of those inconsistencies which should be seriously considered. It admits of an exception in the treatment of private property which is otherwise sacred, and so great an exception that many people lose their faith in rules for the protection of private property altogether. Under the plea of "military necessity" whole districts have been burned and devastated, as shown by the Boer War and our own Civil War, for the reason that it seemed to military commanders impossible to bring their enemy to terms merely by fighting. The supplies of the enemy are considered as important to take from him as prisoners or as soldiers' lives; but taking them often means starvation to women and children. "Military necessity" is a deadly loophole that, as far as educated sentiment permits, should be closed, and closed forever. It is an evil that international public opinion should be focused upon whenever there is war, that people may learn what atrocities are permitted in its name. Its abuses teach lessons that instructors and writers in this field ought to drive home to the people. It should be remembered that in this age, when international law is in a creative stage, the aim should be not simply to state what the law is, but to suggest what it ought to be. No text-book or journal of international law does its proper work unless somewhere within its covers it shows a desire to see the laws of war greatly improved over what they are to-day, and brought more nearly into harmony with the best ethical standards of the time. The time, it is sincerely to be hoped, is not far away when there will be no more talk of laws of war, because war, with all its train of horrors, will have entirely disappeared.

THE LAW OF WAR BETWEEN BELLIGERENTS. By Percy Bordwell. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. 1908. 374 pages.

Professor Bordwell's book differs from Professor Holland's in being a more exhaustive treatment of the subject of land warfare, and including also the law of naval war. It is popular in style. Parts of it are intended for the use of military and naval officers, but all of it is available to an instructor in law, who will find in it plenty of well-digested material. The book is divided into two parts, History and Commentary. It contains ample references to old as well as to new authorities at the foot of the pages, but it also has a complete list of authorities next to its table of contents. It goes back to Grotius, and comes down through the second Hague Conference. The author, taking for his principal masters Prof. John Bassett Moore and Prof. John Westlake, than whom there could be none better, writes with enthusiasm and discrimination. What we have said with regard to infusing the spirit of ethics into a work on international law, and so making it constructive as well as scientific, applies particularly in the case of one who has the literary ability of Professor Bordwell. He does not believe in the practicability of a convention for the exemption of private property at sea, an international agreement for which the friends of the peace movement usually advocate, but treats the question fairly. He is inclined to explain

away criticisms that have been passed upon some of the harsher means of warfare, such as the burning of Atlanta and Sheridan's raid in the Shenandoah, but in doing so makes intelligent use of the views of those who authorize them. He criticises somewhat the concentration camps and house burnings sanctioned by the British commanders in South Africa, but is non-committal towards a similar policy adopted by the United States government in the Philippines. In all these cases, however, he brings together facts that one usually has to look for in several books instead of one. He has the art of selecting interesting details that throw much desired light on controversial subjects, about which the general reader lacks information.

L'EVOLUTION D'UN ETAT PHILANTHROPIQUE. By René Clapadère and Dr. H. Christ-Socin. Geneva: Edition Atar, Corraterie, 12.

This book of more than 300 pages, which is the product of much scholarly study and investigation by two competent men, sets forth clearly the origin of the Congo Free State and the condition of the Congo at the present time. It will prove a very valuable source of information to those who are trying to get at the facts of the horrible condition through which the natives of the Congo have been passing, and to bring their influence to bear upon the various governments with a view to putting an end to the inhuman régime at the earliest possible date. The book is commended by Joseph G. Alexander, Esq., for more than thirty years secretary of the International Law Association.

Booklets and Pamphlets Received.

INVASION AND CONSCRIPTION. Some letters from a mere civilian to a famous general. By James Anson Farrar. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1 Adelphi Terrace, W. C. 127 pages. One shilling net.

NATIONAL DEFENSE. By R. F. Horton, D. D. London: Headley Brothers, Bishopsgate Without. 29 pages.

A NOTED MOTHER AND DAUGHTER. By Nellie Blessing Eyster. A brief account of the life and work of Dr. Agnes N. Kemp, a devoted and earnest peace worker. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. 53 pages.

THE PATH TO PEACE UPON THE SEAS. By Andrew Carnegie. Reprinted from the London *Times* of June 19, 1909. London: The Peace Society, 47 New Broad Street, E. C. 16 pages. (Appeared in the last issue of THE ADVOCATE OF PEACE.)

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION AND PEACE. The Mission of America in the Politics of the World. Addresses recently delivered by Andrew Carnegie, Hon. Richard Bartholdt, President Nicholas Murray Butler and Hon. James A. Tawney. Reprinted from the *Congressional Record*. (Sent free, on application, either singly or in quantities.)

FREDSBEVAEGESENS ORGANISATION. By Hon. Fredrik Bajer. Nobel Peace Prize Address, delivered in the Hall of the Nobel Institute, Christiania, May 18, 1909. Stockholm: P. A. Norstedt & Fils. 15 octavo pages.

PRIX NOBEL DE LA PAIX—INSTITUTE NOBEL NORVEGIEN. A brief account, in French, of the Nobel Foundation, the distribution of the Peace Prizes, with the names of the laureates, the rules governing the nominations, and of the organization and work of the Nobel Institute, which has been founded at Christiania in connection with the Peace Prize Foundation. 20 pages and cover. For copies, address the Nobel Institute, Christiania.

LA CONCILIATION ET LE SYSTEME METRIQUE. An account, in French, of the dinner given on the 23d of March last by the International Conciliation Association to Dr. W. Foerster, chairman of the International Committee on Weights and Measures, containing the speeches of Senator d'Estournelles de Constant, Mr. Darboux, secretary of the *Académie des Sciences*, Mr. F. Berisson, and a summary of the speech of Dr. Foerster. Paris: Delagrave, publisher. 31 pages.

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONCILIATION ASSOCIATION, March 24, 1909. Paris: Delagrave.

VON DER ERSTEN DEUTSCHEN FRIEDENSGESELLSCHAFT (Königsberg, September 18, 1850). Fourth volume of the publications of the Frankfurt Peace Society. By C. L. Siemering. Frankfurt, A. M.: Gebrüder Knauer

DI UN POSSIBILE E RAZIONALE PROGRAMMA PER LA PACE UNIVERSALE. By Luigi di Traglia. Milan, No. 1 Via Malpighi. 64 octavo pages.

COMPTE-REUDER SOMMAIRE DU PREMIER CONGRES DE LA FEDERATION EUROPEENNE. 38 large octavo pages. Rome: Forzani et Cie. Abridged from the full report, the price of which is 5 francs.